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This is a U.S. Patent Application for:

Title: MULTI SUBSTRATE ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DEVICES

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## MULTI SUBSTRATE ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DEVICES

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to organic light  
5 emitting diode (OLED) devices. More particularly, the  
invention relates to multi color and full color OLED  
devices.

### Background of the Invention

10 Fig. 1 shows a conventional monochrome OLED device  
100. The OLED device comprises a functional stack of one  
or more organic functional layers 104 between a  
conductive cathode layer 102 and an anode layer 106.  
The functional stack is formed on a transparent  
15 substrate 108. The conductive layers can be patterned  
to form one or more cells or pixels on the substrate.  
In operation, charge carriers are injected through the  
cathodes and anodes for recombination in the functional  
layers. The recombination of the charge carriers causes  
20 the functional layer to emit visible radiation.

The basic advantages of OLED devices are low  
driving voltage, low power consumption, large viewing  
angle, high contrast, fast response, rugged design and  
the potential for low manufacturing costs. To fully

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utilize these advantages of OLED devices and for potential applicability to color flat panel displays, multi color and full color versions can be produced.

There are several methods to fabricate color displays: a broadband (i.e. white) emitter and color filters, a short wavelength (i.e. blue) emitter and down-converter for green and red emitters, organic materials which emit different colors on the same substrate, and microcavity structures for spectral filtering, masked diffusion of dye materials or selective laser bleaching of dyes.

All of these methods suffer from drawbacks related to material unavailability, power inefficiency, image distortion, costly and inefficient fabrication, reduced performance and other reasons. For example, there is hardly any efficient and stable broadband emitter available. The use of color conversion materials results in image distortions and less brilliant displays. Generating pixels on a single substrate surface with different light emitting organic materials usually results in loss in device performance and spatial resolution. Ink-jet printing is one approach but it is essentially a serial process that results in low resolution and low production throughput.

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Another approach is to stack layers of different emitting heterostructure devices on a single substrate surface. One known example of a multicolor OLED device employing a vertical stacked structure is disclosed in  
5 Forrest et al, US Patent Application 20010000005. The main drawback is that the materials used for the stacked structure have to be substantially transparent with low optical absorption, since the beam of light from each device is wholly coincident with the others, hence  
10 imposing many constraints on the device architecture.

As evidenced from the discussion above, it is desirable to provide an improved fabrication process designed for efficient production of multi and full color OLED devices.

#### Summary of the Invention

The invention relates generally to OLED devices. In particular, the invention relates to color OLED devices comprising multiple substrates.

20 In accordance with the invention, multiple substrates including active components are stacked upon each other, each substrate emitting light of a given wavelength or color. In other embodiments, a substrate without active components can be provided between two

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substrates with active components. The active components are distributed on either one surface or both surfaces of each substrate. In one embodiment of the invention, the surfaces of the substrates are punctured and staggered to bring the emitting levels to a similar height. In one embodiment, the substrates are separated by spacer particles to prevent the overlying substrates from contacting the active components.

The invention overcomes inherent problems like loss in efficiency, image distortions, material unavailability, costly and inefficient fabrication and reduced performance associated with other techniques.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows a conventional monochrome OLED device;

Fig. 2 shows a two-substrate OLED device in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 3-6 show various other multi-substrate OLED devices in accordance with different embodiments of the invention; and

Fig. 7 shows a double-sided OLED device in accordance to another embodiment of the invention.

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### Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

Fig. 1 shows a conventional monochrome OLED device and has been previously described. The basic fabrication process for the monochrome device is used in this invention to form a multi-color OLED device, as will be described.

Fig. 2 shows a thin flexible OLED device 200 according to one embodiment of the invention. The OLED device comprises multiple substrates on which active components are formed in the device region thereof. Active components on the upper substrate 202 comprise one or more organic layers 206 sandwiched between two conductive layers 210 and 214. Similarly, the OLED active components on the lower substrate 204 comprise one or more organic layers 208 formed between two conductive layers 212 and 216. In one embodiment, the conductive layers are formed as strips in respective first and second directions. Typically, the first and second directions are orthogonal to each other. The OLED pixels are formed in the device region of the substrate.

The substrates 202 and 204, in one embodiment, comprise a transparent material, such as plastic or glass. Other materials that can adequately support the

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OLED cells can also be used to form the substrates. In one embodiment, the substrates comprise a flexible material, such as a plastic film for forming a flexible device. Various commercially available plastic films can be used to serve as the substrate. Such films, for example, include transparent poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET), poly(butylene terephthalate) (PBT), poly(ethylene naphthalate) (PEN), polycarbonate (PC), polyimides (PI), polysulfones (PSO), and poly(p-phenylene ether sulfone) (PES). Other materials such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC), polystyrene (PS) and poly(methyl methyleacrylate) (PMMA), can also be used to form the substrate.

Typically, the thickness of the thin substrates is less than about 0.5 mm each, preferably about 0.01 - 0.2 mm. The use of thin or ultra-thin substrates advantageously reduces or minimizes parallaxes caused by light emission at different heights. In some cases, the thin substrates may be mechanically unstable, creating processing problems. A temporary support layer (not shown) can be employed to stabilize the substrate during the fabrication process. The temporary support layer, for example, can be provided on the backside of the

substrate. In one embodiment, the temporary support layer comprises a polymer foil coated with an adhesive for attaching to the substrate. After processing, the temporary layer is removed since the device package can  
5 be used to mechanically stabilize the device.

In one embodiment, the conductive layers 214 and 216 comprise a transparent conductive material, such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO). Other types of transparent conductive layers, including zinc-oxide and indium-zinc-oxide, are also useful. Alternatively, only one of the  
10 two conductive layers is transparent. The transparent conductive layer is placed adjacent to the viewing surface, allowing light from the active component to be visible. For example, the transparent layer is placed  
15 adjacent to the substrate through which light is viewed. Alternatively, the upper electrode is the transparent electrode. Various techniques, such as chemical vapor deposition (CVD), physical vapor deposition (PVD), and plasma enhanced CVD (PECVD), can be employed to form the  
20 conductive layer. The conductive layer should be thin to reduce optical absorption and negative impact on subsequent film formation while satisfying electrical requirements. The conductive layer is typically about 0.02 - 1  $\mu\text{m}$  thick.

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The conductive layers 214 and 216 are patterned as desired to selectively remove portions of the layer. The patterned conductive layers serve as first electrodes for the OLED cells. In one embodiment, the

5 conductive layers are patterned to form strips that serve as, for example, anodes of a pixelated OLED device. Conventional techniques, such as photolithography and etching, can be used to pattern the conductive layer. Patterning techniques using a stamp

10 are also useful. Such techniques are described in international patent application titled "Mechanical Patterning of a Device Layer" (PCT Application No. PCT/SG99/00074, Attorney docket number 99E 8062), which is herein incorporated by reference for all purposes.

15 The active components 206 and 208 comprise one or more organic functional layers formed on the substrates. The functional layers are fabricated from organic compounds selected for their ability to emit different colors. The organic compounds include, for example,

20 conjugated polymer or low molecular materials such as Alq<sub>3</sub>. In one embodiment, the organic compounds comprise MEH-PPV(=methoxy-ethylhexyloxy-PPV) which emits orange light. In another embodiment, the organic compounds include red-emitting CN-PPV(=cyano substituted PPV) or

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blue-emitting 9,9-dimethyl-substituted polyfluorene  
PPP(=poly-para-phenylene) polymers. Other types of  
functional organic layers are also useful. The organic  
functional layers can be formed by conventional  
5 techniques, for example, wet processes such as spin  
coating or vacuum sublimation (for Alq3 organic layers).  
The thickness of the organic layers is typically about 2  
- 200 nm.

Conductive layers 210 and 212 are deposited on the  
10 substrates, covering the other layers formed thereon.  
The conductive layers comprise, for example, a metallic  
material such as Ca, Mg, Ba, Ag or a mixture or alloy  
thereof. Other conductive materials, particularly those  
which comprises a low work function, can also be used to  
15 form the second conductive layer. The conductive layer  
should be thin to reduce optical absorption and negative  
impact on subsequent film formation while satisfying  
electrical requirements. The conductive layer is  
typically about 0.02 - 1  $\mu\text{m}$  thick.

20 In one embodiment, the conductive layers 210 and  
212 are patterned to form electrode strips that serve as  
cathodes for a pixelated OLED device. Forming  
electrodes having other patterns is also useful.  
Alternatively, the conductive layers can be selectively

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deposited to form cathode strips and bond pad connections. Selective deposition of the conductive layer can be achieved with, for example, mask layers. The cathode strips are typically orthogonal to the anode strips. Forming cathode strips that are diagonal to the anode strips is also useful. The intersections of the top and bottom electrode strips form organic LED pixels on each substrate.

The substrate and anode layers are sufficiently transparent for multi-substrate applications. The cathode material, however, is typically opaque and requires a suitable pattern to allow emitted light to pass through the substrates. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the cathode strips on the first substrate are located in non-overlapping regions with the cathode strips on the second substrate to allow a clear optical path for the light emitted from the overlying substrate. Alternatively, the use of transparent cathodes is also useful.

For illustrative purposes, a two-color OLED device with two substrate layers is shown in Fig.2. The active components on the upper substrate emit light of a different wavelength or color from the active components on the lower substrate. In another embodiment of the

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invention shown in Fig. 3, up to N individual substrates are stacked vertically to form an N-color display 400, where N is an integer number 1, 2, 3 ... N. For example, a full color display can be formed with three primary colors red (R), green (G) and blue (B). The cathode strips on the different layers, in one embodiment, are positioned in non-overlapping regions to allow a clear optical path for the emitted light.

The amount of optical absorption exhibited by the organic material is dependent on the wavelength of light emitted by the material. Typically, the shorter the wavelength of the emitted light, the higher the absorption of light in the shorter wavelength range. Referring to Fig. 3, the substrates are stacked such that material emitting light with the shortest wavelength is closest to the viewing surface. For example, colors 1, 2 and 3 can be blue, green and red respectively.

Alternatively, the organic layers can be selectively patterned to allow a clear optical path for all colors emitted from the upper layers. In one embodiment shown in Fig. 4, the organic functional layers 401 on the lower substrate 402 are patterned to allow an unobstructed optical path for light of color 2

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emitted from the organic layers 404 on the upper substrate 406. The methods of patterning the organic layers include laser ablation and selective deposition.

Fig. 5 shows another embodiment of the invention.

5 Spacer particles 516 are randomly deposited between the upper substrate 502 and lower substrate 504 to prevent the overlying upper substrate from contacting the OLED cells 508 on the lower substrate 504. In one embodiment, the spacer particles comprise a spherical  
10 shape. Spacer particles having other geometric shapes, such as cubical, prism, pyramidal, or other regular or irregular shapes are also useful. The average mean diameter of the spacer particles is sufficient to maintain the desired height of the cavity between the  
15 upper and lower substrates, which for example is about 2 - 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . The size and shape distribution of the spacer particles should be sufficiently narrow to ensure proper separation between the upper substrate and OLED cells and minimize parallax effects caused by different light  
20 emitting levels. The use of spacer particles to separate active OLED cells from other surfaces is described in international patent application titled "Encapsulation of Organic LED Devices" (PCT Application No. PCT/SG99/00143, Attorney Docket No. 99E2809SG),

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which is herein incorporated by reference for all purposes.

Another embodiment of the invention is shown in Fig. 6, whereby substrate surfaces are punctured and staggered to bring the emitting levels 602 and 604 to similar heights to minimize or avoid the problem of parallaxes caused by different emitting levels. In a preferred embodiment, the substrates comprise plastic material (e.g. polymeric foil) that is easily embossed and punctured. The staggered surfaces of the substrates 606 and 608 are achieved by various conventional techniques, including substrate machining, embossing techniques and selective deposition of substrate layers with different thickness.

Alternatively, different emitting organic materials can be distributed on both surfaces of the substrate, as shown in Fig. 7. In a preferred embodiment, the double-sided substrate OLED device 700 is formed by a reverse construction of device layers on the lower surface of the substrate 704, wherein the opaque conductive cathode layer 706 is formed before the formation of the active organic function layers 708 and anode layer 710. On the upper surface of the substrate, the conductive anode layer 712 is deposited first, followed by the formation

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of organic function layers 714 and conductive cathode layer 716. The light emission on both sides of the substrate is different in color, efficiency and geometry.

5       The previously described embodiments of the invention have many advantages. For example, since the fabrication of OLED devices with multiple substrates or multiple surfaces is very similar to the standard single substrate monochrome OLED device, known optimized  
10       processes developed for the fabrication of the standard OLED devices can be utilized. The emission intensity of each color can be individually controlled by electrical signals. Difference active materials exhibiting different properties like efficiency, stability and  
15       price can be combined in a single OLED device to utilize the specific advantages offered by each active component. The light emission from multiple substrates or surfaces of the substrate is different in color, efficiency and geometry.

20       The performance of each color pixel is comparable to the values achieved by the simple monochrome display device. In addition, problems associated with the difficult combination and patterning of different organic materials on a single substrate surface can be

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avoided, resulting in low cost and more efficient  
fabrication, and hence higher throughput.

While the invention has been particularly shown and  
described with reference to various embodiments, it will  
5 be recognized by those skilled in the art that  
modifications and changes may be made to the present  
invention without departing from the spirit and scope  
thereof. The scope of the invention should therefore be  
determined not with reference to the above description  
10 but with reference to the appended claims along with  
their full scope of equivalents.